III. COMMUNITY DOMAIN

The community is the context in which families raise their children and it has a powerful influence on the development of young people. The community can reinforce positive protective factors that influence youth at the family, school, and individual/peer levels, or can exert a negative influence and increase risk factors in young people's lives. Therefore, community planning and decision-making play an important role in positive youth development and prevention of adolescent health and behavior problems. The Seven Steps to Prevention Program Planning model lists seven community risk factors that negatively impact youth, four of which will be addressed in this report: the availability of drugs, transition and mobility, low neighborhood attachment, and extreme economic deprivation.

A. Availability of Drugs (Risk Factor)

The availability of drugs and alcohol in a community impacts the risk for juvenile alcohol and drug abuse. The following table (Table 7) provides YRBS survey results for questions related to the availability of drugs. These questions include past 30-day use, age of first use, and students receiving illegal drugs on school property.

Table 7: YRBS Responses to Questions Related to Drug Availability[1]

Survey Question	Gender	Nevada 1999(%)	Nevada 2001 (%)	Nevada 2003 (%)	National Average 2003 (%)	4 Year Change (%)
1. Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.	Male	32.4	24.6	18	21.8	↓ 14.4
	Female	32.5	25.8	21.4	21.9	↓ 11.1
	Total	**32.6**	**25.2**	**19.6**	**21.9**	↓ 13.0
2. Percentage of students less than 18 years of age who were current smokers and purchased cigarettes at a store or gas station during the past 30 days.	Male		12.1	7.6	24.2	↓ 4.5
	Female		13.2	6.4	13.8	↓ 6.8
	Total		**12.7**	**6.9**	***18.9**	↓ 5.8
3. Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.	Male	54.6	46.4	40.5	43.8	↓ 14.1
	Female	51.1	48.6	46.3	45.8	↓ 4.8
	Total	**53**	**47.5**	**43.4**	**44.9**	↓ 9.6

Note: [1] Black boxes indicate questions that were not included in the surveys that particular year. Red symbolizes that Nevada has a higher percentage of risk compared to the United States, whereas green suggests that Nevada has a lower percentage than the Nation for more positive outcomes and yellow is neutral. (More than 2% constitutes a significant difference for these purposes) "*" The 2003 YRBS National and State data that is preceded by an asterisk are labeled as having a statistically significant difference (P< .05).

Continue Table 7: YRBS Responses to Questions Related to Drug Availability

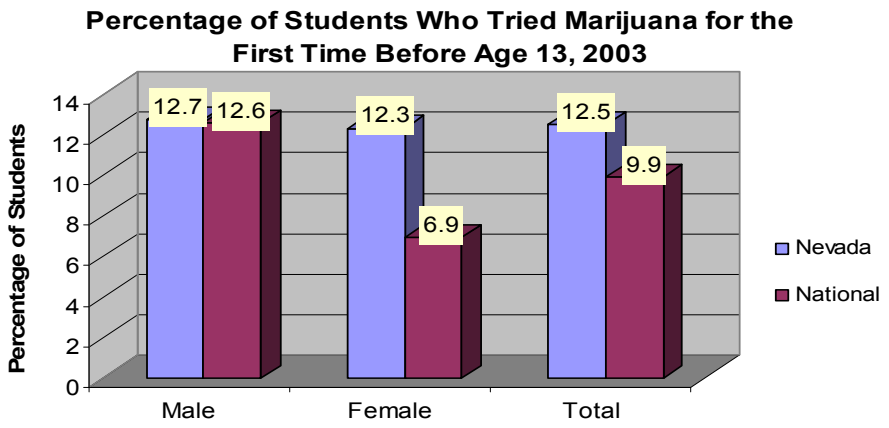
Survey Question	Gender	Nevada 1999	Nevada 2001	Nevada 2003	National Average 2003	4 Year Change (%)
4. Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.	Male	38.5	33.1	26.7	29	↓11.8
	Female	32.3	31.8	28.9	27.5	↓3.4
	Total	**35.6**	**32.4**	27.8	**28.3**	↓7.8
5. Percent of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13.	Male	18.1	21.1	12.7	12.6	↓ 5.4
	Female	13.5	14.2	12.3	6.9	↓ 1.2
	Total	**15.9**	**17.8**	**12.5**	***9.9**	↓ 3.4
6. Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.	Male	28.7	29.5	22.3	25.1	↓ 6.4
	Female	22.6	23.5	22.2	19.3	↓ 0.4
	Total	**25.9**	**26.6**	**22.3**	**22.4**	↓ 3.6
7. Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase on one or more times during the past 30 days.	Male	5	6.3	3.7	4.6	↓ 1.3
	Female	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.5	↑0.8
	Total	**4.9**	**5.5**	**4.4**	**4.1**	↓ 0.5
8. Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life.	Male	16.7	14.8	12.5	8.3	↓4.2
	Female	15.6	16.5	16.2	6.8	↑ 0.6
	Total	**16.2**	**15.6**	**12.5**	***7.6**	↓ 3.7
9. Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months.	Male	33.6	39.4	35.5	28.7	↑ 1.9
	Female	27.5	31.8	33.4	25	↑ 5.9
	Total	**30.9**	**35.7**	**34.5**	***28.7**	↑ 3.6

Note: Red symbolizes that Nevada has a higher percentage of risk compared to the United States, whereas green suggests that Nevada has a lower percentage than the Nation for more positive outcomes and yellow is neutral. (More than 2% constitutes a significant difference for these purposes) "*" The 2003 YRBS National and State data that is preceded by an asterisk are labeled as having a statistically significant difference (P< .05).

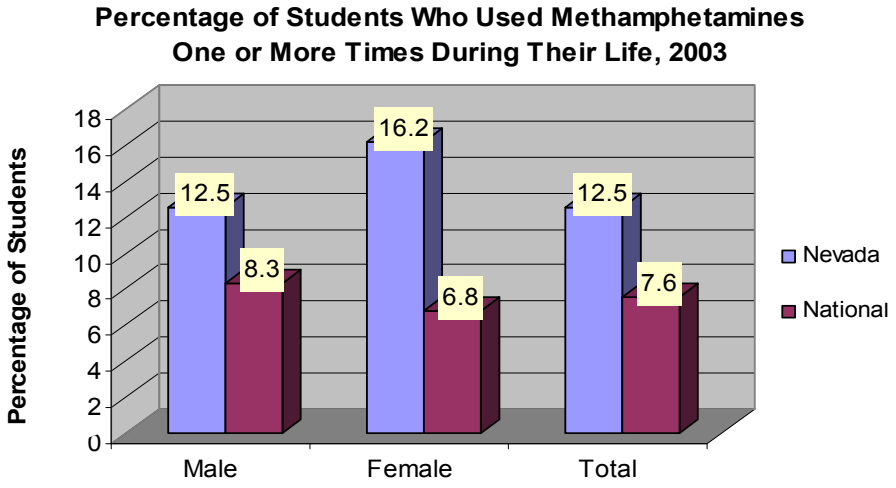
Question # 5

- **In Nevada, 13% of youth tried Marijuana before the age of 13, which is 3% higher than the national average.**
- **When separating for gender, the number of females in Nevada who tried Marijuana were 5% higher than the Nation.**

Graph 1: YRBS Question 5



Graph 2: YRBS Question 8



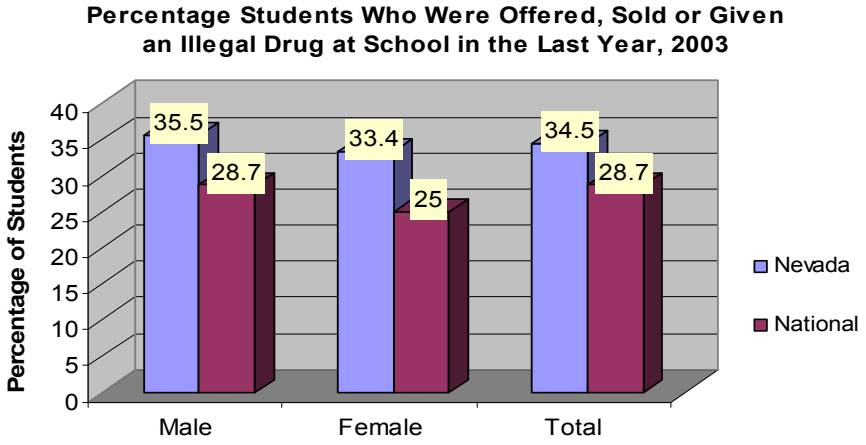
Question # 8

- **In addition, Nevada had 5% more youth who had used Methamphetamines in their lifetime as compared to the Nation.**
- **When comparing by gender, Nevada had 9% more females and 4% more males using Methamphetamines than the Nation.**

Question # 9

- **When comparing Nevada to the Nation, Nevada had 6% more students using, selling, or offering illegal drugs at school in 2003.**
- **Seven percent more males and 8% more females were offered, sold or given illegal drugs at school in Nevada compared to the Nation.**

Graph 3: YRBS Question 9



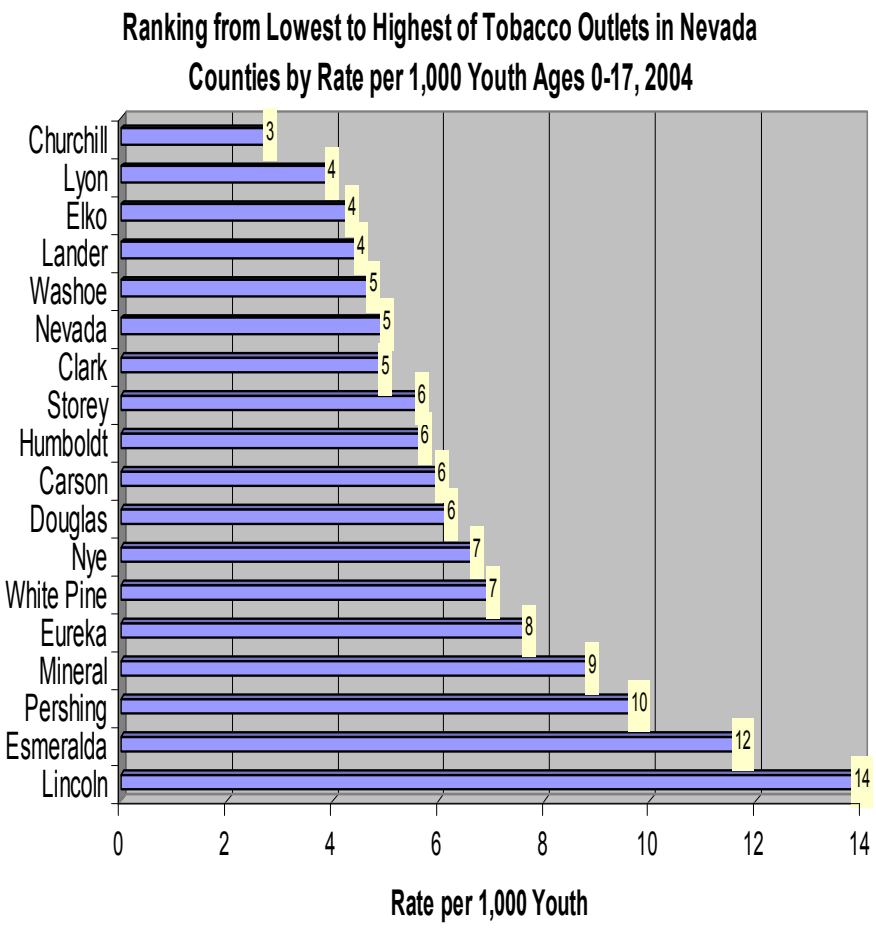
B. Youth Access to Tobacco

Research suggests that tobacco serves as a "gateway drug" to later use of illicit substances such as marijuana and underage drinking. The numbers for youth-accessible tobacco retail outlets are obtained from the Attorney General's Synar program database. Synar inspectors enforce tobacco sales laws and perform compliance checks on youth-accessible outlets selling tobacco products. Minors under the age of 21 are prohibited from loitering in gaming areas, taverns, or brothels by Nevada law. Vending machines or over-the-counter outlets, located in these areas, are considered inaccessible to youth and are not included in these numbers.

Table 8: Tobacco Retail Outlets Accessible to Youth by County/State

County/ Region	2004 Total County Population	2004 Population Ages 0-17	Tobacco Outlets Accessible to Youth -2004		Noncompliance by County
	Estimate	Estimate	Number (N)	Per 1,000 Youth	Percentage
Carson	52,884	12,998	78	6.0	7.2
Churchill	26,365	7,271	20	2.8	9.6
Clark	1,686,827	430,749	2,139	5.0	16.5
Douglas	46,296	8,893	55	6.2	16.5
Elko	45,352	12,089	52	4.3	13.3
Esmeralda	1,064	171	2	11.7	100
Eureka	1,404	392	3	7.7	20.0
Humboldt	16,159	4,588	26	5.7	8.8
Lander	5,101	1,559	7	4.5	26.1
Lincoln	3,477	789	11	14.0	0.0
Lyon	43,417	9,927	39	3.9	9.6
Mineral	4,438	1,018	9	8.8	10.3
Nye	37,873	7,795	52	6.7	17.8
Pershing	5,587	1,439	14	9.7	11.1
Storey	3,711	527	3	5.7	18.2
Washoe	378,790	93,825	443	4.7	11.7
White Pine	7,570	1,867	13	7.0	11.1
Nevada	**2,366,315**	**595,896**	**2,966**	**5.0**	**14.9**

Graph 4: Tobacco Outlets



C. Youth Access to Liquor

As a legal drug, when used in moderation alcohol gains a general level of societal acceptance. Forty percent of SFY 2004 admissions to BADA funded treatment facilities were for alcohol. Evidence indicates that individuals who first use alcohol before the age of 15 are 5 times more likely to report past year alcohol dependence or abuse than those who first used alcohol at age 21 or older. In addition to problems associated with addiction, alcohol use is related to traffic accidents, social and legal problems, birth defects, and interacts with other medications causing adverse affect.

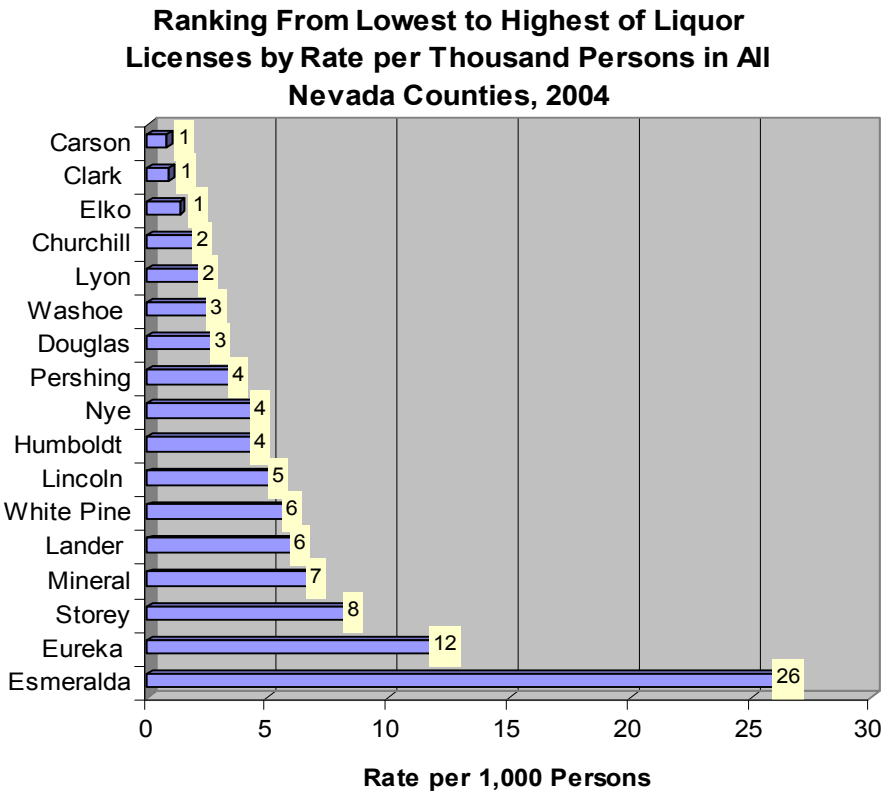
The number of retail outlets selling alcoholic beverages per population is an indicator for the availability of alcohol within a community. In Nevada, retail alcohol licenses are issued and tracked locally. Also, in some counties, casinos with multiple liquor licenses are counted as one establishment; thus, county data may not be directly comparable.

Table 9: Liquor Licenses by County in 2002 and 2004

County	2004 Total County Population Estimate	2002 Liquor Licenses Number (N)	2004 Liquor Licenses Number (N)	Rate of Liquor Licenses Per 1,000 Persons (All Ages)
Carson	52,884	46	43	0.8
Churchill	26,365	66	55	2.1
Clark	1,686,827	1,069	1,517	0.9
Douglas	46,296	115	131	2.8
Elko	45,352	42	62	1.4
Esmeralda*	1,064	19	28	26.3
Eureka	1,404	18	17	12.1
Humboldt	16,159	66	72	4.5
Lander	5,101	30	31	6.1
Lincoln	3,477	18	18	5.2
Lyon	43,417	88	99	2.3
Mineral	4,438	30	30	6.8
Nye*	37,873	34	168	4.4
Pershing*	5,587	28	20	3.6
Storey	3,711	29	31	8.4
Washoe	378,790	258	987	2.6
White Pine	7,570	44	44	5.8
Nevada	**2,366,315**	**2,000**	**3353**	**1.4**

*** Liquor License numbers are estimated by the local law enforcement agency.**

Graph 5 Liquor Licenses



D. Transitions and Mobility

A high transition rate, as well as "low neighborhood attachment," increases the risk of drug and crime problems within a community. Individuals may have difficulty adjusting to new environments and the social environments of new schools may create special problems for young people. Some youth may experience more difficulty making the transition to a new community and their difficulties adjusting may be exacerbated by language barriers and/or problems generated from low family income. Making the assumption that the more owner occupied homes in a community the more stable the population, the percent of renter and occupied housing is considered a useful indicator of transition and mobility. Nevada has experienced a 52% population increase in the last 10 years (1995 - 2005) and is ranked as number one in population growth in the nation. County and statewide percent change for the last ten years are listed in the table below along with renter and owner occupied housing data.

Graph 6: Owner and Renter Occupied Housing

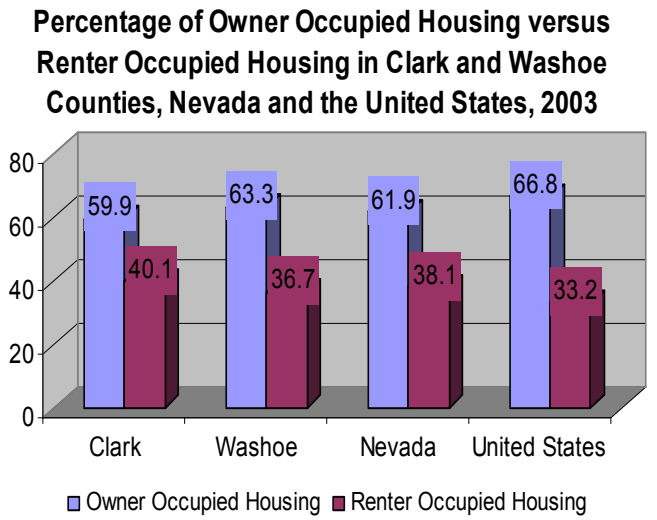


Table 10: Renter/Owner Occupied Housing and Ten-Year Percentage Change in Nevada

County	Renter Occupied Housing -2000		Owner Occupied Housing -2000		1995 Population Estimate	2005 Estimated Population	Ten Year Percent Change from 1995 to 2005
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Carson	7,447	36.9	12,724	63.1	46,262	53,405	15.4
Churchill	3,046	34.2	5,866	65.8	21,371	26,876	25.8
Clark	209,419	40.9	302,834	59.1	1,055,435	1,751,608	66.0
Douglas	4,218	25.7	12,183	74.3	37,210	46,902	26.0
Elko	4,701	30.1	10,937	69.9	42,316	44,985	6.3
Esmeralda	150	32.9	306	67.1	1,142	1,021	-10.6
Eureka	175	26.3	491	73.7	1,369	1,393	1.7
Humboldt	1,554	27.1	4,179	72.9	15,530	15,943	2.7
Lander	478	22.8	1,615	77.2	6,266	4,929	-21.3
Lincoln	384	24.9	1,156	75.1	1,369	3,540	158.6
Lyon	3,150	24.2	9,857	75.8	26,965	45,317	68.1
Mineral	604	27.5	1,593	72.5	5,971	4,279	-28.3
Nye	3,142	23.6	10,167	76.4	23,882	39,150	63.9
Pershing	599	30.5	1,363	69.5	4,932	5,607	13.7
Storey	296	20.2	1,166	79.8	3,471	3,684	6.1
Washoe	53,788	40.7	78,296	59.3	302,748	384,914	27.1
White Pine	767	23.4	2,515	76.6	8,689	7,526	-13.4
Nevada	**293,918**	**39.1**	**457,248**	**60.9**	1,604,929	2,441,079	52.1
U.S.A.	**35,664,348**	**33.8**	**69,815,753**	**66.2**	*260,381,000	*293,655,404	*12.8

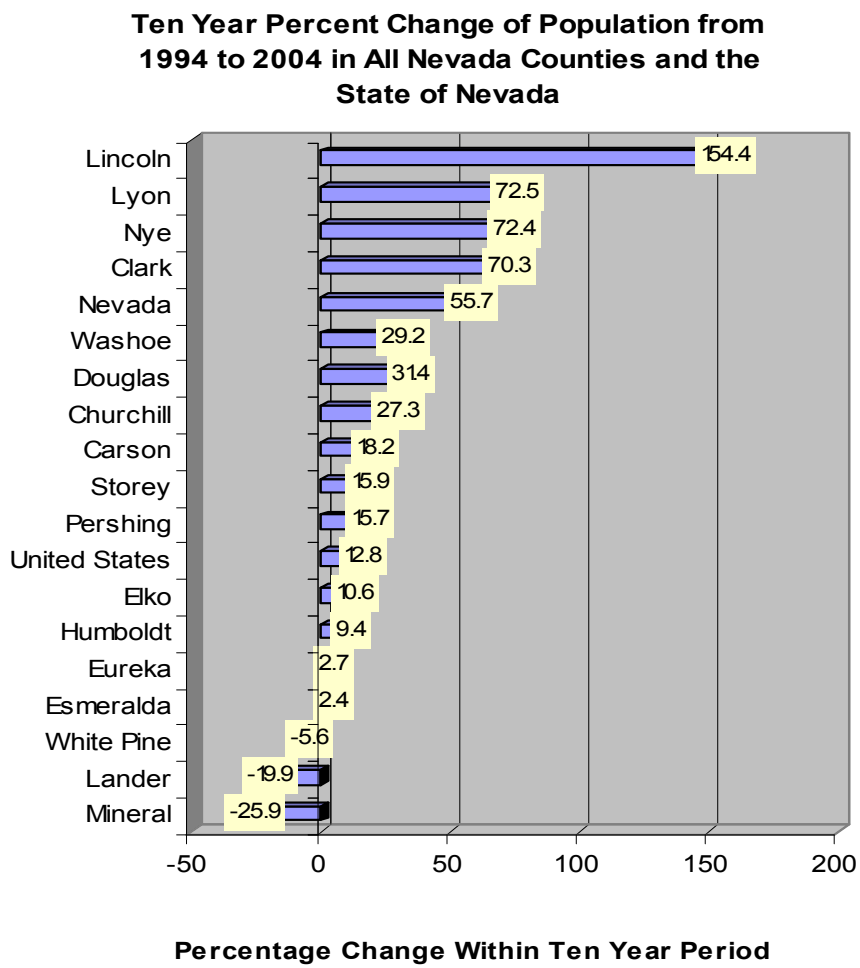
(*)- The National ten year percentage change is from population years 1994 through 2004 due to inability to obtain accurate current populations.

Graphs Depicting Ten Year Population Percentage Change and the Number of New Building Permits

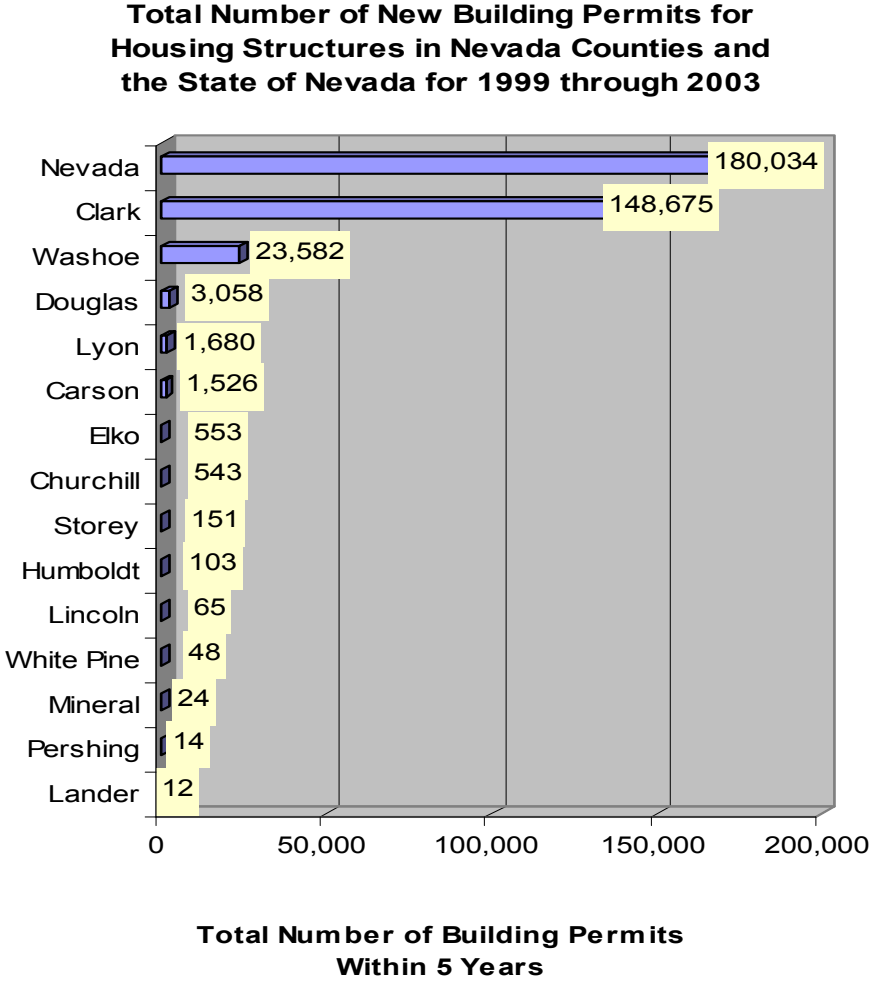
In addition to transition and mobility indicators, the number of building permits by county can indicate the large amount of growth within specific communities as a risk factor.

- Clark, Washoe, Douglas and Lyon Counties have the largest number of new building permits, in addition to the largest population growth among the ten year period.

Graph 7: Ten Year Population Percentage Change



Graph 8: New Building Permits



Note: Esmeralda, Eureka and Nye County are not applicable, because they do not require building permits.

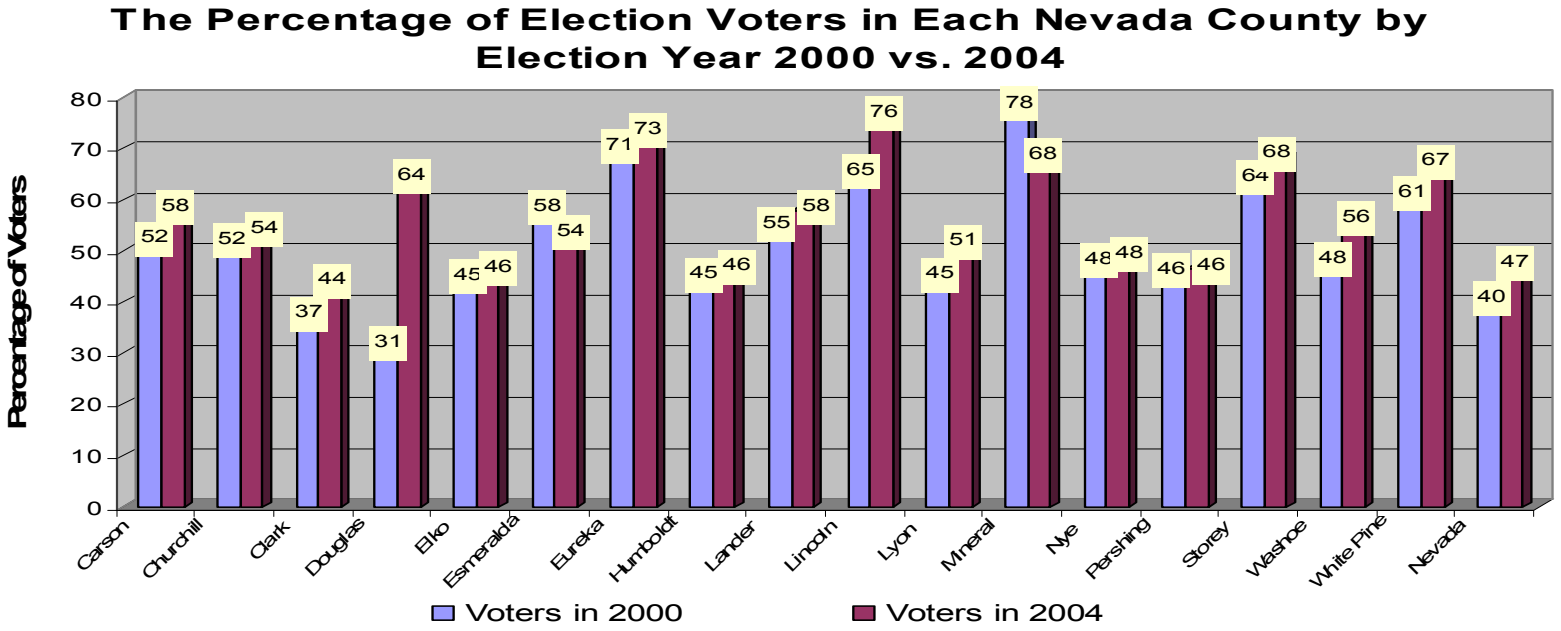
E. Low Neighborhood Attachment

In neighborhoods where there is little sense of community attachment, and residents have a general mindset that there is little they can do to change things for the better; there is often a higher rate of juvenile delinquency. People living in these neighborhoods are often less willing to become active in the community planning process that is essential for producing positive changes. In order to work in such an environment, prevention strategies must be tailored to individual community needs if they are to be effective. Data depicting the percent of county populations registered to vote, and those actually voting have been selected as an indicator of community involvement and as an indicator of low neighborhood attachment. The number of correctional facility inmates is also considered an indicator of low neighborhood attachment and is included in the table on page 28.

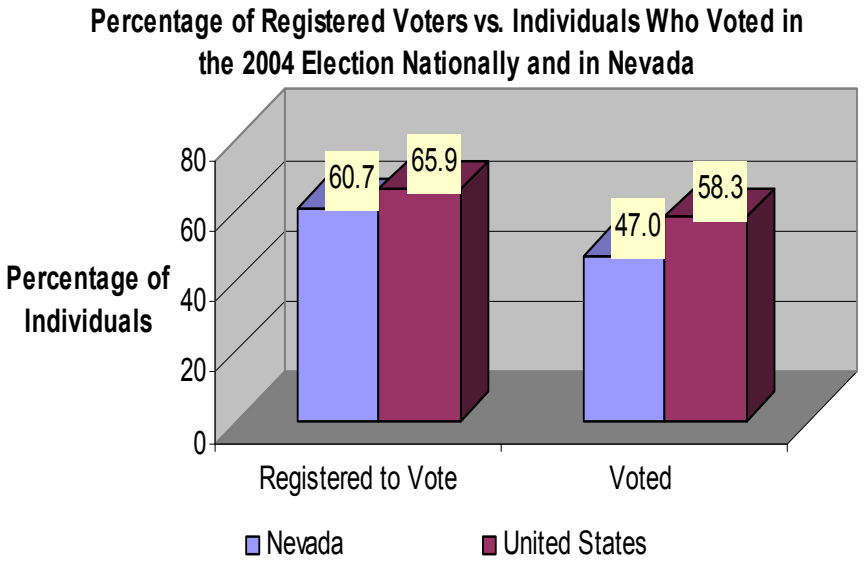
Table 11: Indicators of Low Neighborhood Attachment: Registered Voters and Actual Voters by County or Region of Residence

County	2000 Population Estimate > 17 Years Old	Registered Voters (2000 Election)		Number of Individuals Voting in the 2000 Election		2004 Population Estimate > 17 Years Old	Registered Voters (2004 Election)		Number of Individuals Voting in the 2004 Election	
		Number (N)	Percent >17 Registered to Vote	Number (N)	% > 17 Who Voted (2000)		Number (N)	Percent >17 Registered to Vote	Number (N)	% > 17 Who Voted (2004)
Carson	37,852	22,742	60.1	19,655	51.9	39,886	26,367	66.1	23,183	58.1
Churchill	17,162	12,020	70	8,881	51.7	19,094	13,288	69.6	10,260	53.7
Clark	1,036,652	553 ,941	53.4	384,772	37.1	1,256,078	684,313	54.5	546,858	43.5
Douglas	32,840	21,561	65.7	10,262	31.2	37,403	26,032	69.6	23,959	64.1
Elko	31,914	16,780	52.6	14,244	44.6	33,263	20,885	62.8	15,339	46.1
Esmeralda	860	668	77.7	498	57.9	893	736	82.4	485	54.3
Eureka	1,192	884	74.2	843	70.7	1,012	834	82.4	739	73.0
Humboldt	11,382	5,908	51.9	5,100	44.8	11,571	6,022	52.0	5,378	46.5
Lander	3,888	2,856	73.5	2,129	54.8	3,542	2,457	69.4	2,055	58.0
Lincoln	3,051	2,670	87.5	1,983	65	2,688	2,858	106.3	2,056	76.5
Lyon	27,052	17,298	63.9	12,095	44.7	33,490	22,859	68.3	17,202	51.4
Mineral	3,810	3,697	97	2,979	78.2	3,420	3,138	91.8	2,335	68.3
Nye	25,700	18,337	71.3	12,259	47.7	30,078	20,693	68.8	14,555	48.4
Pershing	3,956	2,470	62.4	1,811	45.8	4,148	2,551	61.5	1,924	46.4
Storey	2,848	2,270	79.7	1,815	63.7	3,184	2,561	80.4	2,177	68.4
Washoe	255,899	181,795	71	122,454	47.9	284,965	233,811	82.0	159,511	56.0
White Pine	5,903	4,681	79.3	3,596	60.9	5,703	4,708	82.6	3,817	66.9
Nevada	**1,501,961**	**870,578**	**58**	**605,376**	**40.3**	**1,770,418**	**1,074,083**	**60.7**	**831,563**	**47.0**
United States	**202,609,000**	**129,549,000**	**69.5**	**110,826**	**59.5**	**215,694,000**	**142,070,000**	**65.9**	**125,736,000**	**58.3**

Graph 9: Voters by Election Year



Graph 10: Registered vs. Actual Voters



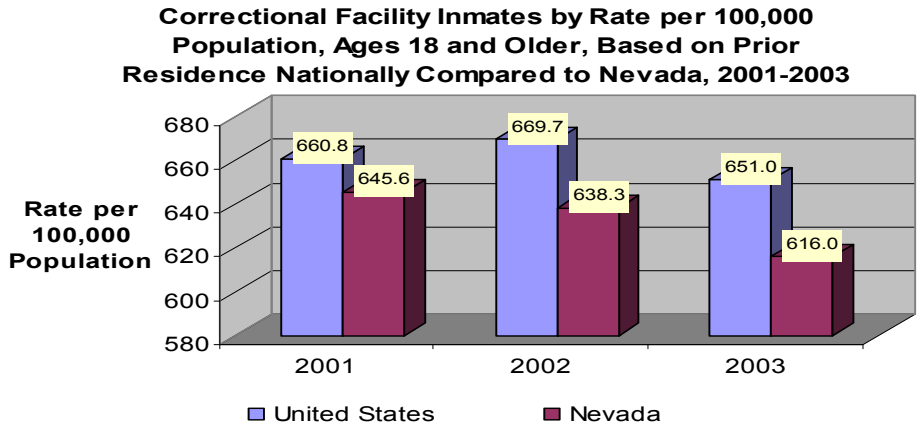
- **Overall Nevada experienced a 7% increase in the number of voters in the presidential election in 2004 compared to 2000**
- **Some Nevada counties had a remarkable increase; in this four year period the voters in Douglas County doubled with a 33% increase, and in Lincoln county there was a 12% increase in voters**
- **However, Esmeralda and Mineral Counties had a decrease in voters, by 4% and 10% respectively**
- **Overall, Nevada had a lower percentage of voter registrations and turnouts than compared to the national average**

Number of Correctional Facility Inmates by County/Region of Residence

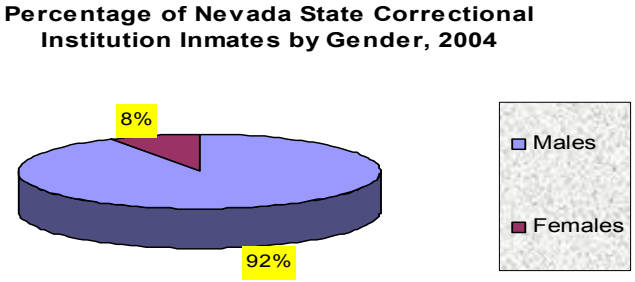
Table 12: Rate of Correctional Facility Inmates by County of Residence and Year of Admission

County/ Region	2004				
	Number of Male Inmates	Number of Female Inmates	Total Number of Inmates	Population 18 and Older	Rate per 1,000 Population 18 and Older
Carson	90	15	105	39,886	2.6
Churchill	48	10	58	19,094	3.0
Clark	2,304	290	2,594	1,256,078	2.1
Douglas	53	10	63	37,403	1.7
Elko	73	14	87	33,263	2.6
Esmeralda	2	0	2	893	2.2
Eureka	4	0	4	1,012	4.0
Humboldt	14	5	19	11,571	1.6
Lander	2	0	2	3,542	0.6
Lincoln	5	3	8	2,688	3.0
Lyon	47	15	62	33,490	1.9
Mineral	6	3	9	3,420	2.6
Nye	59	3	62	30,078	2.1
Pershing	9	2	11	4,148	2.7
Storey	0	0	0	3,184	0.0
Washoe	927	190	1,117	284,965	3.9
White Pine	17	3	20	5,703	3.5
Nevada	**3,660**	**563**	**4,223**	**1,770,418**	**2.4**

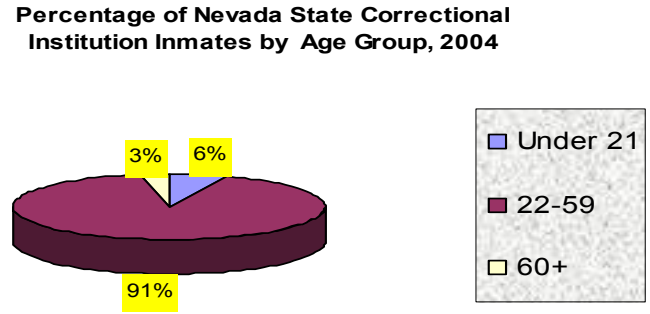
Graph 11



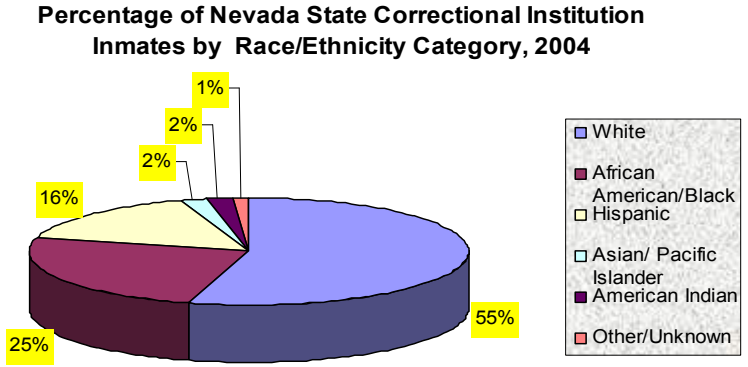
Graph 12



Graph 13



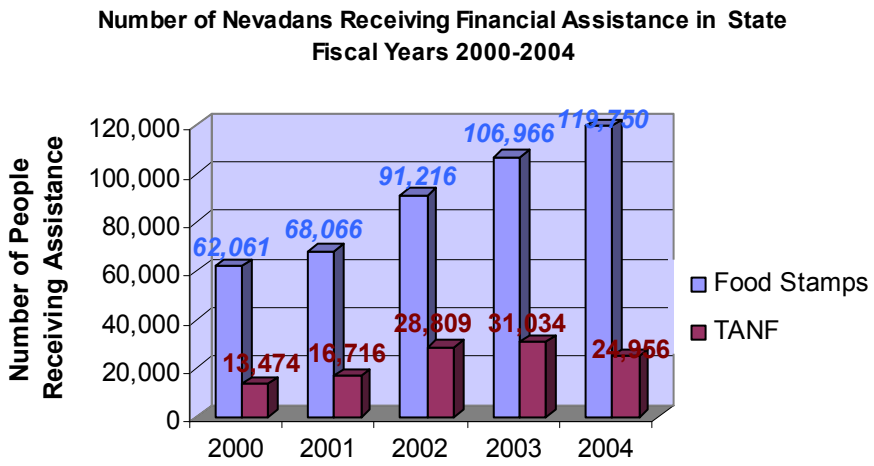
Graph 14



F. Extreme Economic Deprivation

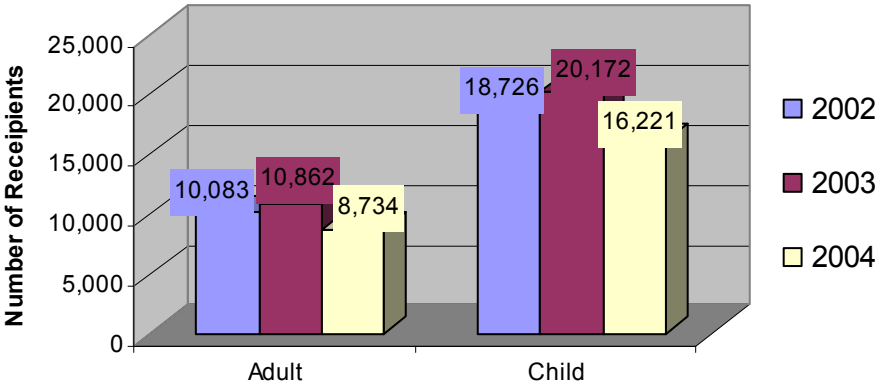
Children living in communities where extreme poverty exists due to high rates of unemployment, depopulation, lack of investments, or other adverse economic conditions are at a higher risk of developing problem behaviors. Children residing in unstable social environments due to extreme economic deprivation can benefit from a community-wide prevention program that is offered to all area youth, thus eliminating the social stigma of being labeled as high-risk kids.

Graph 15



The total number of individuals receiving food stamps increased from 62,061 in 2000 to 119,750 in 2004, a 93% increase in five years. Individuals receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) increased from 13,474 in 2000 to 24,956 in 2004, an 85% increase. The population growth during this same five-year period was 17%. The following tables provide county information for selected economic indicators. Tables 13 and 14 provide county data for other economic indicators including the numbers of people receiving (TANF) funds, food stamps, and free or reduced school lunches. County and statewide per capita income is also provided in a table.

Graph 16



Graph 17

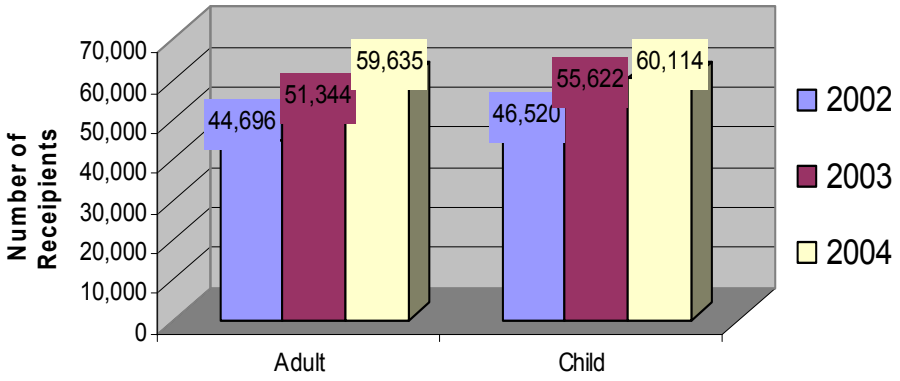
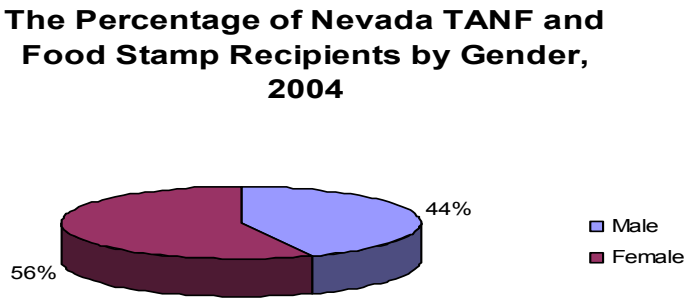


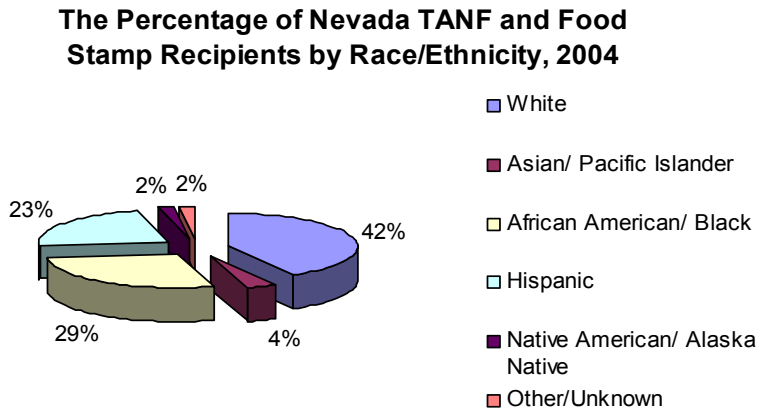
Table 13: Percentage of TANF and Food Stamp Recipients by County and Region

County/ Region	2004 Population Estimate	TANF Recipients -2004		Food Stamp Recipients -2004	
		Number (N)	%	Number (N)	%
Carson	52,884	479	0.9	2,785	5.3
Churchill	26,365	403	1.5	1,540	5.8
Clark	1,686,827	19,788	1.2	89,745	5.3
Douglas	46,296	137	0.3	777	1.7
Elko	45,352	215	0.5	1,754	3.9
Esmeralda	1,064	6	0.6	39	3.7
Eureka	1,404	4	0.3	27	1.9
Humboldt	16,159	169	1.0	767	4.7
Lander	5,101	46	0.9	206	4.0
Lincoln	3,477	28	0.8	256	7.4
Lyon	43,417	329	0.8	1,661	3.8
Mineral	4,438	155	3.5	602	13.6
Nye	37,873	461	1.2	3,382	8.9
Pershing	5,587	48	0.9	233	4.2
Storey	3,711	1	0.0	25	0.7
Washoe	378,790	2,611	0.7	15,130	4.0
White Pine	7,570	78	1.0	544	7.2
Nevada	**2,366,315**	**24,958**	**1.1**	**119,492**	**5.0**
United States	**293,655,404**	**4,964,000**	**1.7**	**31,000,000**	**10.6**

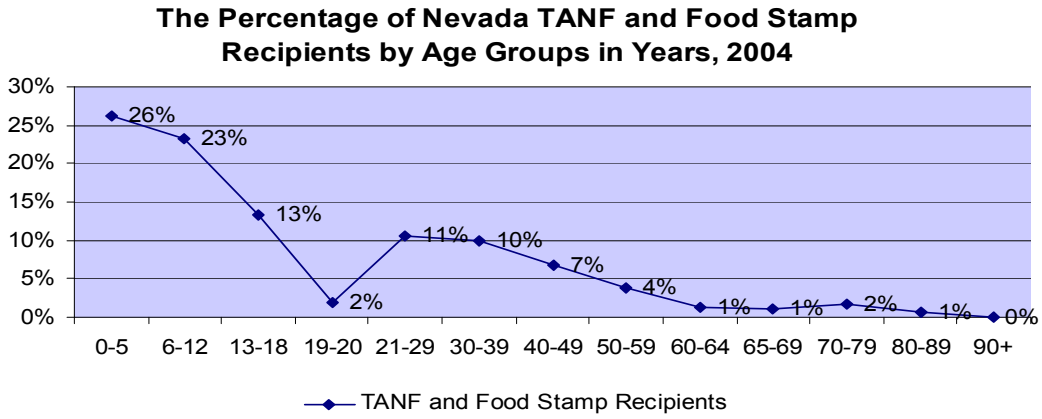
Graph 18



Graph 19



Graph 20



- **In Nevada among Food Stamp and TANF recipients the majority are white female children between the ages of zero and five years old.**
- **Mineral County has the highest percentage of Food Stamp and TANF recipients in the state:**
  - ◊ **with 9% more individuals than the state for Food Stamps**
  - ◊ **and 3% more families than the state average for TANF**

Table 12: Number and Percentage of Free and Reduced School Lunch Program Recipients and Per Capita Income by County or Region

County/ Region	2004 Population Estimate	School District Enrollment for School Year 03-04	Students Participating in the Free/Reduced Lunch Program School Year 03-04		Students Participating in the Free/Reduced Lunch Program School Year 01-02		2002 Per Capita Income
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Carson	52,884	8,798	2,935	33.8	2,701	31.3	$32,522
Churchill	26,365	4,553	1,436	32.3	1,661	36.0	$27,234
Clark	1,686,827	274,342	95,404	46.0	70,909	38.2	$29,396
Douglas	46,296	7,190	1,550	21.8	1,460	21.1	$40,997
Elko	45,352	9,582	2,819	29.6	2,653	27.1	$25,266
Esmeralda	1,064	69	36	52.2	36	80.0	$28,018
Eureka	1,404	220	70	31.8	63	22.1	$23,927
Humboldt	16,159	3,523	1,094	31.6	1,005	28.8	$25,917
Lander	5,101	1,255	270	21.5	319	23.5	$26,300
Lincoln	3,477	1,012	381	43.8	349	40.7	$21,135
Lyon	43,417	7,678	2,869	38.2	2,866	40.8	$23,340
Mineral	4,438	743	317	43.2	310	40.7	$23,495
Nye	37,873	5,471	2,444	46.4	2,253	42.7	$25,833
Pershing	5,587	841	330	39.2	358	40.0	$16,463
Storey	3,711	467	28	42.4	30	45.5	$29,609
Washoe	378,790	62,103	19,666	31.9	18,539	31.7	$36,831
White Pine	7,570	1,226	434	35.4	491	37.6	$26,516
Nevada	**2,366,315**	**389,072**	**132,083**	**33.9**	**105,936**	**35.8**	**$30,559**
United States	**293,655,404**	**49,134,986**	**16,900,000**	**34.4**			**$23,110**

* Note: Per capita income for the United States is an estimate for 2003.

Reduced/Free Lunch Program

- **Between school years 2001-2002 and 2003-2004, Eureka County had the highest percentage of students participating in free and reduced lunch programs.**
- **Nevada and the United States had the same percentage of students participating in free and reduced lunch programs in the school year 2003-2004.**

Per Capita Income

- **From 2000 to 2002, the highest increase in per capita income was among Esmeralda County with an increase of $6,200.**
- **In 2002, the per capita income in Nevada was approximately $7500 more than the national average.**

Table 15: Percentage of Individuals, Families and Children Living in Poverty[1] by County and Region

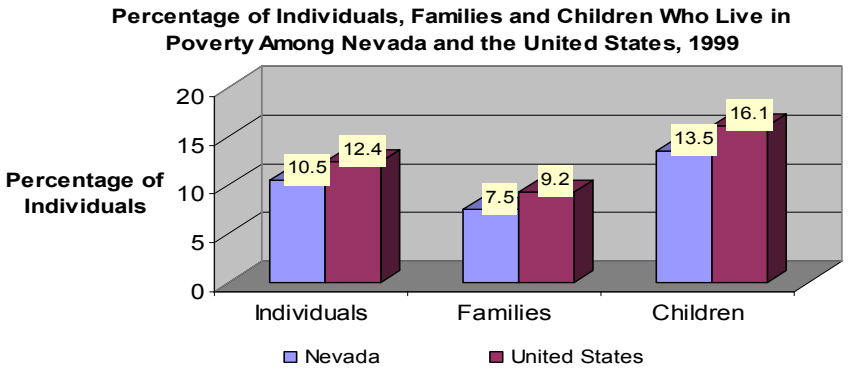
County/ Region	Population Estimate	Individuals in Poverty* -1999		Families Below Poverty* -1999		Children <18 in Poverty -1999	
		Number (N)	%	Number (N)	%	Number (N)	%
Carson	50,466	4,923	10.0	925	6.9	1,629	13.7
Churchill	24,156	2,041	8.7	407	6.2	739	10.8
Clark	1,394,440	145,855	10.8	26,886	7.9	48,035	14.1
Douglas	41,674	2,976	7.3	698	5.8	941	9.7
Elko	45,635	3,947	8.9	813	7.0	1,356	9.5
Esmeralda	1,061	146	15.3	19	7.5	18	9.7
Eureka	1,651	206	12.6	39	8.9	53	11.7
Humboldt	16,197	1,539	9.7	321	7.7	516	10.4
Lander	5,794	720	12.5	135	8.6	249	13.5
Lincoln	4,165	626	16.5	118	11.5	210	19.6
Lyon	35,685	3,513	10.4	683	7.2	1,234	14.1
Mineral	5,071	761	15.2	153	11.0	202	17.7
Nye	32,978	3,454	10.7	663	7.3	967	13.1
Pershing	5,643	599	11.4	142	10.2	233	14.2
Storey	3,491	195	5.8	25	2.5	26	4.2
Washoe	341,935	33,318	10.0	5,629	6.7	10,018	12.2
White Pine	7,947	866	11.0	221	10.3	253	11.8
Nevada	**2,017,989**	**205,685**	**10.5**	**37,877**	**7.5**	**66,679**	**13.5**
United States	**281,421,906**	**33,899,812**	**12.4**	**6,620,945**	**9.2**	**11,386,031**	**16.1**

*Poverty data is 1999 data reported in the 2000 Census Profiles. Census has not currently been updated by county level.[1] Families and persons are classified as below poverty level if their total family income or unrelated individual income was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. For example, in year 2003, a family of four with two related children under 18 is designated in poverty if the total family income is less than $16,276.

Table 15 includes numbers of individuals, families, and children in poverty and persons age 16 or over who are in the workforce but unemployed. The number of low birth weight babies, which is often a result of poor nutrition and lack of prenatal care, is considered an indicator of poor economic conditions, as well as the number of unemployed individuals which are also detailed in Table 16.

- **In 2003, the United States had higher percentages of individuals and families living in poverty compared to the state, as well as Clark and Washoe Counties.**

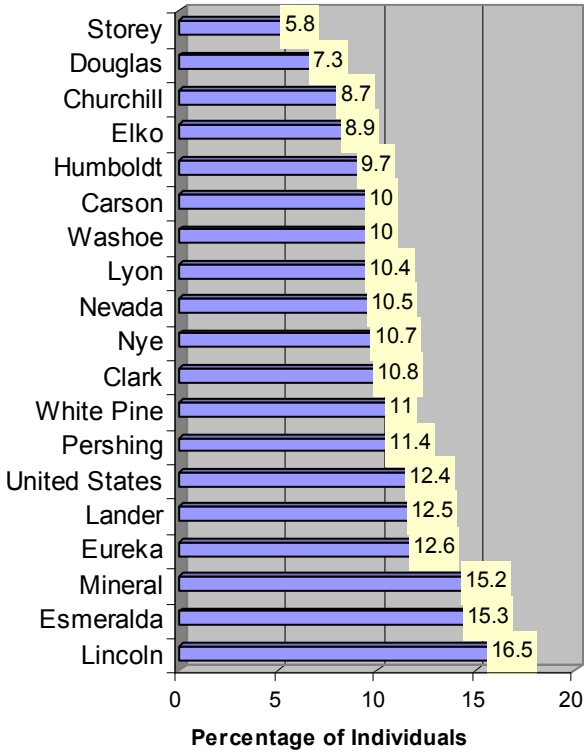
Graph 21



County Ranked Percentages of Poverty Among Individuals, Children and Families

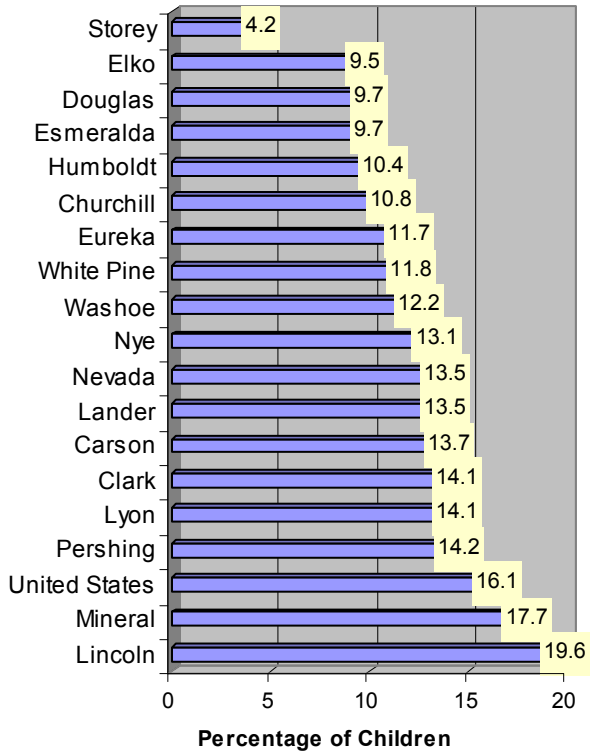
Graph 22

Percentage of Individuals Living in Poverty in the Counties of Nevada, Nevada and the US, 1999



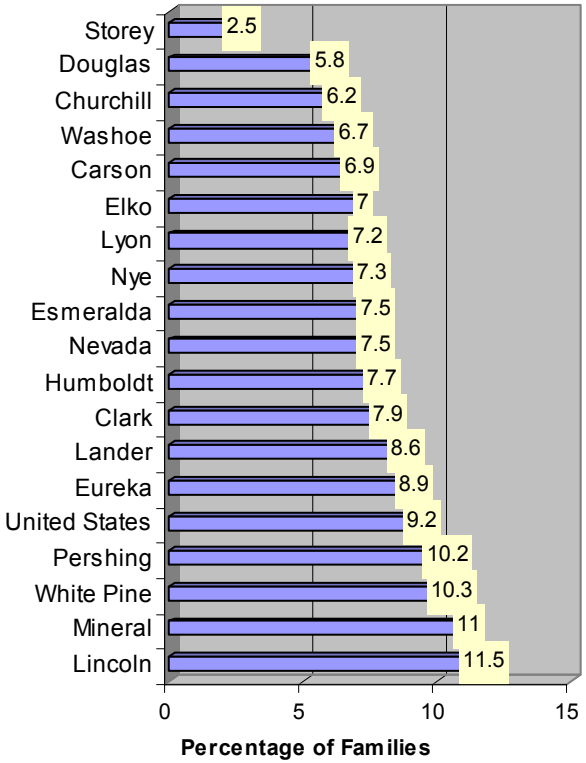
Graph 23

Percentage of Children Living in Poverty Among Nevada Counties, Nevada and the US, 1999



Graph 24

Percentage of Families Living Below Poverty in Nevada Counties, Nevada and the US, 1999



- The highest percentage of individuals, children and families living in poverty are among Lincoln and Mineral Counties.

Table 16: Percentage of Unemployment and Low Birth Weight by County and Region

County/ Region	2003 Population Estimate	Unemployed (16 and Older) -2003		Low Birth Weight -2003	
		Number (N)	%	Number (N)	%
Carson	52,487	1,146	2.8	58	8.0
Churchill	25,808	641	3.6	14	4.3
Clark	1,620,748	44,734	4.2	1,963	7.9
Douglas	45,603	1,224	3.8	34	8.1
Elko	45,805	1,305	4.0	36	5.6
Esmeralda	1,116	15	1.8	N/A	N/A
Eureka	1,420	30	2.4	N/A	N/A
Humboldt	16,457	636	5.4	18	8.6
Lander	5,277	213	5.2	5	9.4
Lincoln	3,419	80	2.5	N/A	N/A
Lyon	41,244	1,137	4.3	44	8.8
Mineral	4,687	306	7.6	N/A	N/A
Nye	36,651	940	3.7	22	6.9
Pershing	5,564	187	3.6	5	10.6
Storey	3,736	98	3.5	N/A	N/A
Washoe	372,813	8,956	3.4	493	9.1
White Pine	7,608	272	3.8	5	5.7
Nevada	**2,290,436**	**59,549**	**3.4**	**2,704**	**8.0**
United States	**290,788,976**	**10,952,053**	**7.6**	**317,138**	**7.8**

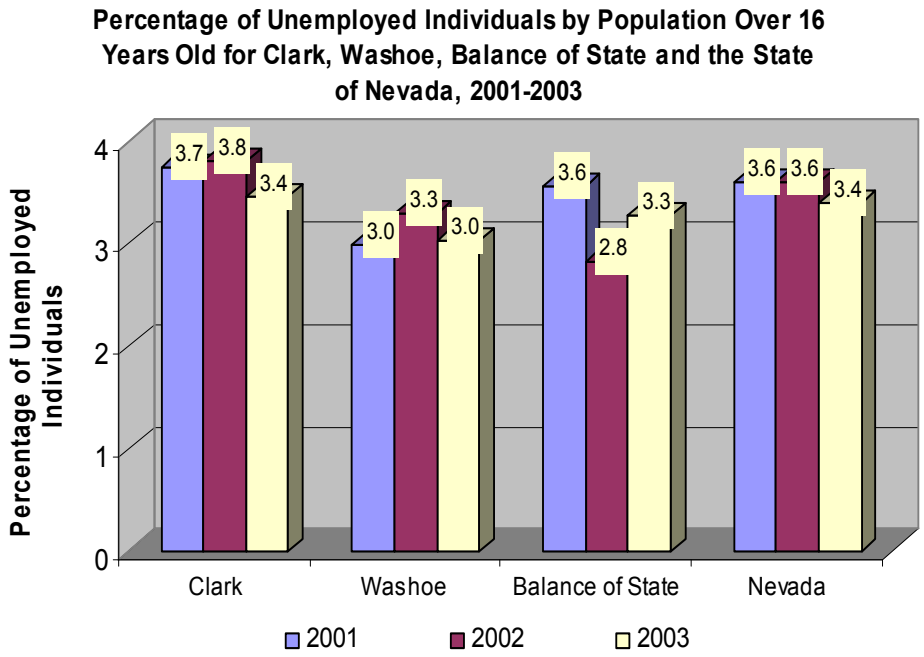
Esmeralda, Eureka, Lincoln, Mineral and Storey Counties have 0 to 4 low weight births within the year, constituting non-applicable reporting (N/A). These counties are not included in the tables and comparisons.

- As seen in the graph in 2003, the percentage of individuals who were unemployed in the U.S. was twice the percentage of the state average.
  - ◊ Eight percent of the individuals living in the United States were unemployed compared to 4% in Nevada.

- Of those applicable Nevada counties, 8 counties are considered to have equal or greater percentages of low birth weight infants than the state average.
  - ◊ Pershing County had the largest percentage of low birth weight babies.

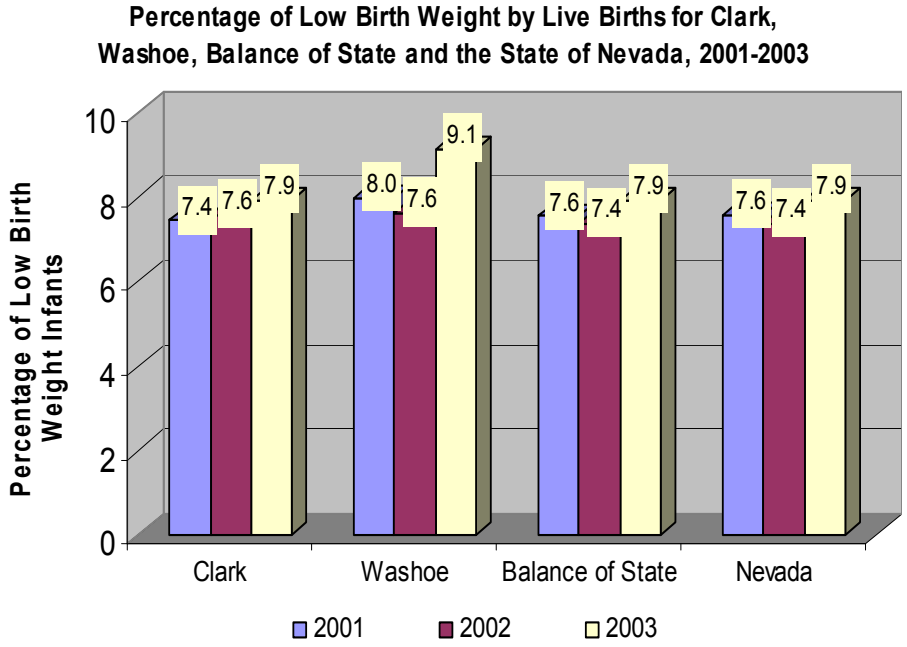
Three Year Trends for Unemployment and Low Birth Weight

Graph 25



- **From 2001 to 2003 most of the regions of Nevada had seen a decrease in the unemployment rates.**
- **Overall, within the balance of state counties there was a slight decrease in the unemployment rate**

Graph 26



- **From 2001 to 2003, there was a slight increase in low birth weight babies among Nevada as a whole and the Nevada regions; however, Washoe County saw the largest increase in 2002.**